John McDowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1620.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 63 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Sales of Lumber, &c.

WILL BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning,

At C. EMLEN'S *Lumber Yard,*

In the Northern Liberties, near the Hay Scales,

All the Personal Property there

remaining belonging to the estate of Caleb Emlen, deceased, consisting of the following valuable articles, viz.

Several hundred of White Pine, Hemlock and Oak Logs, to be sold in lots of about three thousand feet each.

To be put up in convenient Lots.

1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 inch Oak Planks assorted, most of which are of the best stuff for the use and building of ships
2, and 2 1-2 inch White Pine Planks for quarter Decks
1 1-2 to 4 inch Ash Planks
Hemlock Scantling assorted
Six pieces Hemlock 30 feet in length, and 2 pieces 27 feet
White Pine Scantling, Maple Scantling
Maple Boards, Quarter Rails
Spinning Wheel Stuff, Whale Pieces 40 feet long
A valuable assortment of White Oak Flitch Stuff
And several separate parcels of old Plank, &c.

ALSO,

Two large copper Stills, with Worms, Heads, &c.
A good sorrel Horse—an old Chaise and Sulkey
A large Spinning Wheel and Reel
A number of still house Jarrs, two log Trucks, a cutting Box and Knife, a large Feed Box, a small Anchor, a Scale with Beam, and a number of 56lb. Weights, a good Mill Saw, a writing Desk with sundry articles in Compting-house, two pair of good Pistols, a parcel of old Iron, Cables, Ropes, &c. *Likewise,*

The wheel works of a Horse Saw Mill, complete and in good order.

Such persons as may be desirous of purchasing any part thereof are at liberty to view them on the premises, where a person will constantly attend every day previous to the sale. Carpenters, Millwrights, Timber Merchants, Builders, &c. may have a favorable opportunity of purchasing Lumber, &c. to more advantage at this sale than elsewhere, which no doubt will command their attention.

Purchasers to a larger amount than one hundred dollars may be accommodated with sixty days credit on approved indorsed notes.

Sold by Order of
JAMES VAUX, and
CHARLES PLEASANTS,
Attorneys in fact to MARY EMLEN, *sole Executrix.*

Footman & Co. *Auct'rs.*

november 13. eo3t d3t

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th inst. an apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH BARNET, by trade a paper-maker; about 19 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a light complexion, ties his hair. Had on, and took with him, a castor hat, half worn, one brown mixture cloth coatee, new, one light do. half worn, one striped velvet waistcoat, with blue cloth backs, one do. with fustian backs, and sundry other thin clothes. It is probable he will change his clothes, as he took a number with him.

Any person apprehending said apprentice, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion township,
Montgomery county.
October 30. N 1.—1aw 3w.

Wanted to Charter,

To one port in Hispaniola and back again.

A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to ROBERT ANDREWS, No. 86, South Wharves.

november 10. §

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,
The Ship
HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Hamburgh,

The Ship
WILMINGTON,
Captain Hilman;

A Staunch, fast sailing, Philadelphia built vessel, of live oak and cedar, is now in complete order, and will sail with all possible speed, having great part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to

Summel & Brown.

Who have on hand,

Gonaives Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, and a few thousand weight of excellent Cordage, including several Cables of 8½ & 11 inches.

november 3. tuth&stf

For London,

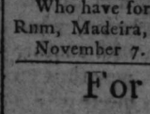
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, *Master,*

WILL sail with all convenient expedition.——For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For London,



THE SHIP
JEAN,
Daniel M'Pherson, *Master.*

TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged. For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

Ross & Simson.

Oct. 27. §

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship
AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

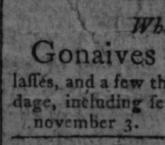
The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. eo1m. Nov. 1.

For Charter,



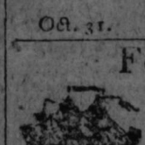
THE SHIP
John Bulkley,
Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Freight or Charter,



THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, master,

Lying at Russel's wharf, near Pine street, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will sail in ten days.

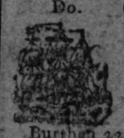
For Freight, or Passage, apply to
GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.



THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG
WILLIAM,
Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Sale or Charter,

THE BRIG
ABIGAIL,
(Lying at Morris' Wharf, near the Drawbridge)

SHE is a staunch, well fitted vessel, almost new, burthen 113 tons, and is supposed will carry 11 or 1200 barrels, and sails fast.—If not sold in a few days, she will take Freight for Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, or the West-Indies.—Apply to WHARTON & LEWIS.

No. 115, S. Front-Street.

Who have for sale,

Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Juniper Berries, and 70 barrels of Liver Oil.

☞ A quantity of Potatoes selling from on board said brig at 2s. 6d. per bushel.

november 15. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig
TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

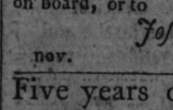
nov. d1w.

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very first quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, just landed from the ship Edward, from Madeira, and for sale by

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock-street.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,



The Brigantine
CHARLOTTE,

Burthen about 1240 barrels, just hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Also, For SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship
JOSEPHUS,

Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 2awtf.

For Liverpool,

The Ship
CLOTHIER,
Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master,*

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. dotf

EVENING SCHOOL.

S. LEWIS

INFORMS the Public, that his *Evening School* will open on Monday next, for the winter season, at No. 201, Arch Street.

Nov. 16. *d3t.

WANTED to RENT,

A Coach House and Stable,

For four Horses, in the neighborhood of Fifth and Arch streets ——Apply to Mr. EVANS, at 129 Arch street. 3t *nov.* 16.

A young Man, who is acquainted with accounts, wishes employment. He will give security for any trust reposed in him, and recommendations if required. Should business offer where extra hours of attendance are necessary, he would have no objection—a great salary would not be expected—a line directed to B. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.

nov 15. *3t.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.

Oct. 17. tawtf

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.

November 1. 6t

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years) of a stout, healthy, active negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver. He has lately been employed in painting a new house and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. §

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 61wmwstf

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 20th November next to

TENCH FRANCIS, *Purveyor.*

The Rations to consist of

1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3-4 of a pound of Pork
½ gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt } To every hundred rations

&dst1gthN

In the Press,

And speedily will be published by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Chesnut Street,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

Oct. 31. §12t

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 8. 22w

Gardeners take notice!

THE subscriber, living in Broad, and corner of George streets, proposes moving soon, and having a quantity of excellent Cabbages and other Vegetables, with a number of young trees in the ground, offers them at Private Sale; and if not sold before Saturday, the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they then will be put up at Public Vendue, on the premises.

The House and Garden is to be let, and immediate possession given, for the rent of which apply to JOHN LITTLE, no. 40, north Sixth street.

JOHN COLLIER.

november 14. *3t

TO BE LET,

A spacious dry floored Cellar, at the N. E. corner of 4th and Arch-streets.

Nov. 13. d3t

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. dtf

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No. 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY AND *ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES* FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

For sale by the Subscriber,

No. 89, South Third street,

A few casks of high proof Brandy
60 Tierces fresh Rice
40 Boxes of Chocolate
A large quantity of assorted window glass, and 200 pieces sail cloth, No. 1 to 8
Ravens Duck, Mace and Gum Senegal.

Samuel Breck, Jun.

N. B. An excellent Compting House to let on Ross's wharf. 6teod Nov. 2.

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

India Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Haurial Humhums
Tickices
Patna Chintz
Taffaties
Punjum Cloths
Choppa Romal, Pulicat, Barhar and Beedanna Handkerchiefs

FOR SALE BY

Joshua Gilpin,
No. 149, South Front street,

WHERE MAY BE HAD

A few trunks of French Goods,

Consisting of plain and striped Silk Hose, Umbrellas and Ribbons. *Also*, a few boxes Spermaceti Candles, and a few barrels smoaked Herrings.

november 10. *codtf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL

To the Right Reverend Father in GOD, CHARLES, Bishop of Norwich, in the kingdom of Great-Britain.

MY LORD,

In your sermon, preached at the church of *Saint Mary le Bow*, in London, on the 17th of February last, before the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, you paid an elegant tribute of respect to the character of the illustrious WASHINGTON. This is highly pleasing to every American who reads your discourse. Perhaps there was never more truth expressed, with so much elegance in the same number of words. As you are speaking of the Americans, you say, "One of whom, the western world will boast, so long as her story shall be told, and virtue respected. The extent of his talents, the simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, his well regulated ambition, his approved patriotism, have ranked him with the first characters of the age."

Had you, my Lord, been an eye witness to his conduct, under the most trying exigencies of human life, of the unequalled firmness of his mind, in the most hazardous situations, of the integrity and patriotism of his heart, in the greatest possible temptations, you might, with great propriety, have said, that his character is unexampled in history, and unequalled in the age in which he lives.

As your sermon was in the usual occasional style, and calculated to increase donations, as well as to satisfy former benefactors with the expenditures of their money, we may justly conclude, that you supposed an elegant tribute of praise to our illustrious American, would have a beneficial influence with that part of your audience who delight in the happiness of mankind.

As we ought to believe that every one who enters the sacred desk, does it under the strongest impressions of sincerity and truth, without fraud, deception or disguise, we are obliged to attribute some of the sentiments of your sermon, to that ignorance, which has been so often detected in sermons preached before that society.

You say of the Americans, "*We* found them in the lowest state of society, in the darkest stage of ignorance." Had you not by subsequent words, exposed your own meaning, we might have fairly concluded, that you were here speaking of, and describing the aboriginal inhabitants, the native Indians. When the date of your society for propagating the gospel is seen, and the situation of the Anglo Americans, or white people of this continent, at that period is understood, no one can suppose you to mean them. But when referring to Washington, "*One of whom*, &c." we then are convinced that you cannot mean the native Indians; unless you could have supposed Washington descended from them. You go on to say, "We have left them an enlightened people, possessing, in every walk of life, many eminent and distinguished characters." Were we to take the whole of your sentiments on this subject together, we should be compelled to suppose you to be speaking of an enlightened people, who have proceeded from the savages of the American continent, and to have been led by your society, from the *lowest state of barbarity*, from the *darkest stages of ignorance*, to the highest stages of civilization, and mental improvements.

There can be nothing more extraordinary, than that a European Bishop should have so small a share of information respecting a country, which has so forcibly excited the attention of the whole world.

Should you say, that it is not the savages whom you intended to describe as having been in the *darkest stage of ignorance*, we have to ask you, when it was, that the Anglo-Americans were in such a state?

In the early date of this country, Great-Britain produced a Locke, a Newton, a Pope and others of great reputation in the literary world, but there never was a day from the first emigration to this country from Europe, that the body of the people on your island, possessed more light and information, in proportion to their numbers, than were in the possession of the civilized people of these states collectively.

The first settlers of our country were men of learning and philosophy, and were urged by a noble spirit of enterprize, to effect great and marvellous deeds. They were the best and most enlightened men of Europe. It is true that their learning was rather scholastic; and it is equally true, that there was no other kind of learning at that time in your island. If you attend to the writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, you will find, that from those of the *pedants on the throne*, down to the beggarly author in the *turfed cot*, there was nothing but scholastic stuff, arranged and improved, to the support of bigotry and superstition, in strong derogation of philosophy and sound reasoning.

In or about the year 1720, a laudable liberality prevailed in your country, and from that time you may be considered as having been a liberal and enlightened people.

The first emigrants from England who settled in America, founded universities, established colleges, and planted public schools, and other modes of public education. In the Northern colonies the lands were granted on condition of settling public teachers of religion in each town, and of providing for the support of public schools. Each town was obliged by law to maintain a schoolmaster learned in the languages, to whom all the children were to be sent for education. From these institutions advantages resulted equally to all the people, and learning was more universally, and more beneficially disseminated than it ever was in Great-Britain. The advantages from your society, have been to those, as the smallest spark to the light of the sun, or as a drop of the bucket to the ocean. In fact they have formed no part of the education of America; they have never been realized, and can never be acknowledged. It might be added, that your missionaries were generally opposed to that kind of education, and that mode of thinking, which have raised America to be a great and independent nation. Their teaching, as mere divines, may have been salutary to the few who have heard them, but there were no other advantages from it.

Should you compare the productions of the present age in your country, with those of America, you will find that we are not indebted to you for all that we possess. Should you examine the three volumes written by JOHN ADAMS in defence of the American Constitutions, where will you find an English writer, who has so compleatly investigated *all* the forms and principles of *all* the governments which have been in the world? Do you not know, that the arts have been encouraged in America, and as many extraordinary examples of genius found here as in any part of the earth? Who invented the mariner's quadrant? Who directed the lightening from the clouds? Where did the principal painters now in England, receive their birth and education?

The first civilized inhabitants of this country, purchased the soil of the native Indians; they planted the tree of liberty in it. They founded those institutions, which have rendered good government and equal laws the treasures of the nation. Here heroes are produced without a danger resulting from ambition; here statesmen arise, who have no views but the happiness of the people; here justice is administered without a suspicion of bribery. The Constitutions of government in this country, are the strongest witnesses of the ability and information of the people. Whilst Europe is buried in systems, resulting from conquests, or resting on privileges extorted by force from the claims of a conqueror, or his representative, the people of America, in fair open debate, in their civic, individual capacity, have voluntarily and peaceably delegated powers to be exercised over themselves, and under such checks as secure them against every effort of tyranny. These are founded in light, and naturally produce light, information, and safety.

Should you, my Lord, be again called to an occasional sermon, wherein a glance at the character of America shall become necessary to your progress in duty, you may lay aside every species of arrogance, and instead of saying, that you have left us an enlightened people, you may, with truth and candour, inform your audience, *That the Americans, having ever been an enlightened people, have by that means become so great, as to leave YOU*, notwithstanding all your exertions against it; and to exist as a free, happy, independent nation, in opposition to all your forces.

AN AMERICAN.

From the WESTERN STAR.

Democratic Biography.

Few individuals have been more the subject of general conversation for sometime past, than Gen. IRA ALLEN, of Vermont.—By his late letter to his friend in *Fairhaven*, it appears, that the principal officers in this nation have transmitted such vouchers and information, as will save that gentleman from the capital punishment which was expected about the time that M'Lean was executed in Canada.

Gen. Allen was born in Salisbury, in Connecticut, and removed not long before the late war into Vermont, where he had a large share in effecting the independence of that State from the State of New-York. His lot was to become the chief agent in the land-office, he thereby procured large patents and grants to himself. Vermont neglected to make restitution to those who were deprived of their honest claims under the New-York title, and the people of Vermont obtained a quitclaim of all further title and jurisdiction, for thirty thousand dollars. The lands and public money thus engrossed and expended, left Gen. Allen with the largest estate in Vermont, and some said the largest in New-England.

In his attempt to build furnaces and mills, and make improvements on his estates, he became involved in debt, first in Quebeck, and then in New-York. He was pushed in both places by his creditors, and made many efforts to rescue himself by mortgaging his property. Lands he would not sell because they were rising in value; taxes were levied upon them, but he found expedients not to alienate any.

In this distress he embarked for England, having previously sent out a nephew to negociate a credit. He procured a small quantity of goods, which arrived with his nephew at Boston; but the young man took them to his own use in reward for his services to his uncle.—A second quantity were shipped to New-York, but wanting money to pay the impost, his agent intrusted some merchants in Gen. Allen's behalf; these paid the public debenture, and then attached the merchandize for the debts due to themselves. In this dilemma he retreated to the French Directory—his party in Vermont were ready for war with Canada, and wanted arms; these Gen. Allen procured, with artillery, tents, camp kettles, &c. &c. The military feathers were shipped into Boston, by Mr. *John A. Graham*. The General and one of the aids de camp of Gov. Chittenden were in London together. The latter wrote and printed upon vellum paper, an History of Vermont, in a series of letters to the Earl of Montrose, a branch or head of the Graham family. In that volume attempts are made to exculpate Gen. Allen from treasonable designs against the government of Great-Britain. Mr. Graham also mentioned Gen. Allen as the brother of the late Gen. *Ethan Allen*, whose prowess and infidelity were so well known in the States, Canada and England, Gen. Ira Allen was offended with this information of Mr. Graham, being well aware it would do him no good.

Some time previous to the departure of Gen. Allen, he presented a petition to the Legislature of Vermont, for certain lands reserved for propagating the gospel, for the use of a college which he was patronizing in Burlington, near his own dwelling, in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. He was defeated in his wishes, but his movements ended in a seizure of the glebes belonging to the Episcopal Church. Democracy, Genet's spies and agents had spread French politics, infidelity and avarice too far for the claims of religion or justice to be heard. Part of the lands were in possession of the society in London, who had not alienated them: Gen. Allen and Mr. Graham hoped to have obtained the agency and superintendance of that property; but information had long before been transmitted to England, and the British minister in the States, which put those concerned upon their guard.

Great distress had been given to those who had settled in certain townships in which Gen Allen was interested, because he neglected to resign the property devoted to religious uses, into proper hands, that religious and other important institutions might be obtained as early as possible.

Gen. Allen thus engrossed large grants from the states to himself, and the lands of the church but in addition to this he had in his possession the property of the heirs of two of his brothers.

All this immense property is now involved in almost inextricable difficulties, by his great graspings, by his disappointments, and by his absence. He is dismissed from all places of honor and profit, and his property is conveying into other hands.

Such is the short history of a DEMOCRAT—and such is the history of many others. Gen. Allen's leading trait is low cunning, a secret conducting of his business, and an artful endeavour to draw others into his measures by an apparent indifference as to the issue, or disposition to further the favorite wish of his neighbour. He introduced himself to the late Bishop of Vermont, who is in London. The College in Vermont was a darling object with Gen. Allen, and he therefore flattered Bishop PETERS with the idea of making him President—a measure which was not practicable, as that gentleman's zeal and opinions were not acceptable to Calvinists, Deists or Democrats.

The solicitous public are now waiting to hear further intelligence from the General. All humane men shudder at the idea of an halter, and many honest men will rejoice if Gen Allen's liberation puts an end to his restless career in future. Should the French Directory have no opportunity to reclaim their property, purchasers in England, or the merchants in Quebeck, may obtain the arms, artillery, tents and kettles. A.

From an English paper.

THREE MEMORIALS ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

By the late Mr. BURKE.

These papers, which are this day given to public view, are brought forward under the auspices of Drs. King and Lawrence, who have manifested in the manner of their introduction, a most zealous respect to the manes of their deceased friend.

The memorials are prefaced by a paper entitled "Hints for a memorial to be delivered by lord Gower to M. Montmorin." In this paper, which was written in 1791, Mr. Burke recommends most strongly that the good offices of our court should be interposed between Louis XVI. and his seditious subjects. This he conceived to be our duty under the general law of nations, and the spirit of our positive treaties.

The first memorial, written in the end of the same year, has for its tendency to distinguish the features and character of the French revolution from others of ancient or modern times. It marks the track which the new principles were likely to pursue in their progress, and combats the supposition that the revolution would fall by its own weakness, by internal force, or by the discredit of its paper money. This paper, as Mr. Burke conceived at the time, "did not meet the ideas of ministers."

The second memorial was written in 1792, after the invasion of France, led by the duke of Brunswick, had completely failed. Mr. Burke then saw a radical error in not giving confidence and importance to the French nobles. His conviction, as there stated, was, that neither the insurrections of the royalists within, nor a foreign force from without, could separately avail. There was no sound hope in his judgment of success but from a well combined and cordial co-operation of both. He recommended on this occasion, that England should interpose as protectress of the balance of power. But before this paper had been communicated to those for whose use it was intended, the French convention had passed those decrees which were regarded as striking equally against this country and Holland, our old ally. The unofficial negociation which followed, ended, as is but too well known, in declared hostilities, and the British ministers, the editors of these papers say, were under the necessity of joining the powers already in arms "on their own conditions."

The third memorial, which was written in the year 1793, was composed in consequence of an intimation from some of the king's ministers that they proposed to issue a declaration of the motives, objects, and the end of the war. This was immediately after the duke of York's retreat from Dunkirk. Mr. Burke objects very strenuously to the time of issuing this declaration, as being that of calamity and defeat.—"Nothing," he observed, "can contribute more effectually to lower any sovereign in the public estimation, and to turn his defeats into disgraces, than to threaten in a moment of impatience!—The second usual matter of manifestoes is composed of promises to those who co-operate with our designs. A time of disaster on the part of the promiser, seems not to add much to the dignity of his person or to the effect of his offers. One would hardly wish to seduce any unhappy persons to give the last provocation to a merciless tyranny without very effectual means of protecting them."

The wretched situation of France, under the reign of Robespierre, Mr. Burke admits that he had not foreseen. He could not anticipate such an idea as that of armies impelled and administrations conducted by the effects of fear alone. In the conclusion of this memorial he emphatically protests against that which he always considered as the great fruitful source of every miscarriage, the great leading mistake—that of conducting the war by precedent, as a common war against a common enemy; for the usual objects of ordinary appeals to arms, and searching history for precedents to be derived from former revolutions, "which resemble this portent of our times in nothing but the name!"

Of these memorials, the last in particular has much of the stile and spirit of that tone of animated decision, which distinguishes the other productions of this illustrious writer. They are in strict consistency with his other writings on the subject of the French revolution, however they may depart from the tenor of his preceding publications. He acknowledges himself that he writes "in a changing scene, when a measure very prudent to-day may be very improper to-morrow." Of course but a very small part of the effusions even of this great mind poured forth in 1793, has any application to the posture of affairs in 1797.

In proof of this assertion, we need only quote his description of France as it appeared to his view in the latter end of 1793—"France (says he) is out of itself: the moral France is separated from the geographical. The master of the house is expelled and the robbers are in possession. If we look for the corporate people existing as corporate in the eye and intention of public law (that corporate people I mean, who are free to deliberate and decide, and who have a capacity to treat and conclude) they are in Flanders and Germany, in Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and England. There are all the princes of the blood—there are all the orders of the state—there are all the parliaments of the kingdom.

The ministers who took refuge under the doctrines of Mr. Burke in 1792, and who then availed themselves of his kindled zeal and ardent eloquence, have since negociated with the existing government of France, in the absence of the princes of the blood, the orders and the Parliament; and had the negociations proved successful, would be the first to smile at the suggestion, that they were in the smallest degree invalidated by that absence.

The following letter, written at Paris by the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, has been communicated by the gentleman who received it:

"April 22, 1784.

"I send you herewith a bill for 10 louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum, I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable yon to pay all your debts. In that case when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with another opportunity, and I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, September 14.

There are one hundred and fifty deputies gone in consequence of the elections of 41 departments being declared null:—106 of the council of five hundred, and 44 of the ancients.—30 of the young and 10 of the ancients are condemned to banishment.—This makes 190 members less in the legislative body, 136 of the five hundred, and 54 of the ancients.

At present we remark 255 deputies present of the five hundred, and 138 of the ancients—Total 393.

There are then 167 deputies who do not appear at the sessions, doubtless because they have leave of absence, or are indisposed.

LONDON, September 8.

The following capital ships of the line are now building in the several dock-yards of this kingdom; Hibernia, 110; Caledonia, 110; Europe, Ocean, Boyne, Dreadnought, Temeraire, each of 98 guns; Princess Amelia, 80; Foudroyant, 80; Augusta, 74; and Courageux, 74, these all at the king's yards.

The following are at private dock-yards:—Superb, Ajax, Milford, Northumberland, Kent Achilles, Conqueror, Renown, Spencer, Dragon, all of 74 guns.

The Temeraire, of 98 guns, in Chatham yard is just ready to launch.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 17, says, "Count Carrabas, arrived here lately from Paris, had a long conference with our committee for foreign affairs. The ministers of France and Spain assisted at it. To guard against every surprise, our fleet now lies at anchor under the batteries in the Gatt. When the late President Tocy resigned his Presidency, he assured the convention that the crews and the troops on board the fleet in the Texel were in excellent condition, and that there were few sick among them. We expect, however, that the greater part, if not all the troops, will soon be disembarked, and sent into garrison. It is likewise affirmed that admiral Winter has requested his dismission, which, it is said, has been occasioned by certain resolutions of the committee of marine."

A gentleman is lately arrived in town, from Philadelphia, who affirms, that 20 ships of war from 50 to 28 guns, are building for public service in American ports; which is the very first effort of that Republic in a naval line.

(Good!)

Rear admiral Sir H. Nelson is already able to write with his left hand: it is a curious fact, that he had for some time practised writing with his left hand, in case any accident should happen to his right.

The Dutch admiral runs a great risk of being denounced in the Batavian convention. His enemies who charge him with falling asleep in the Texel, suspect that he has an understanding with his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.

Yesterday a court martial was held on board the Resource, of 28 guns, on Daniel Keefe, a seaman, belonging to his majesty's ship Bedford, of 74 guns, capt. sir Thomas Havard.

Some of the witnesses proved that he threw an 18 pound shot at, and struck lieutenant Buccanor a violent blow in the back part of the head, he was therefore found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and on board such ship, as the lords of the admiralty should think fit to appoint.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.

The Austrian army of the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Storch, is almost entirely encamped at this moment. The whole of this army is put on the most perfect footing of war; both cavalry and infantry are indeed above their complement, owing to the great quantity of recruits which are perpetually incorporated with it. Besides these, there arrive frequently from the Meine, troops coming from all the armies in Bohemia and Austria.—Whatever may be the object of these preparations, Gen. Hoche, on his part, has given orders for the formation of a camp on the right bank of the Rhine, and several days afterwards he added to this order, the following article:—"Although the negotiations for peace are not yet broken off the army ought not to lose sight of this circumstance, that a numerous enemy is before them, and that it is their duty to punish them if they are guilty of a breach of faith." The same letter which brings these particulars, adds, that the archduke Charles, and general Bellgarde, are to review and exercise the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine for a fortnight or three weeks. All these circumstances do not augur well for the friends of peace.

MILAN, Aug. 12.

The French squadron, which sailed from Toulon, under the command of rear admiral Brueys, with 6000 men an board, is arrived at the island of Corsu, where it has been joined by six Venetian ships of the line, and six frigates, which likewise have 3000 land forces on board.

Several French engineers and officers of artillery are on board this fleet. Buonaparte has likewise sent one of his adjutants, who, it is said, carries with him instructions relative to an important operation, which is to be undertaken by this fleet.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

This morning an analysis of Bailleul's pamphlet has been published in the form of a placard, with the title, *Le Corps legislatif hors la Constitution*, "The legislative body out of the constitution." They assure us that he is now writing a sequel to that pamphlet, and that a Corsican deputy is now preparing another work of the same nature. Both are expected to appear very shortly.

Two numbers have appeared of the journal entitled *The Conservator*, by citizen Garat, Daunou, and Chenier.

From the Amis des Lois.

Government has seized all the effects, horses, carriages, &c. of Messrs. Lanchers, whose high seats we have published. It appears that government is now following the advice we gave for the easy payment of the millions claimed by these gentlemen; that is to say, that they are seriously going to make them give their accounts.

From the Eclair.

Letters from Naples announce, that the people are excessively discontented. They murmur and complain against the queen and her ministers. The king is no longer received with applause as formerly, and the revolution appears very near.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 9.

The ship Martha, Adam Babcock, esq. commander, arrived here last night from London, in 35 days passage—to the politeness of capt. B. the public are indebted for the early communication of the followiug IMPORTANT and INTERESTING ADVICES.

LONDON, September 25.

This day about half after twelve at noon, arrived the three Hamburgh mails that were due.

Letters from Cologne and Frankfort of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, &c. the revolutionary party had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury, and the archives, proclaimed the Cisthinane republic, and renounced their union with the German empire. They had sent couriers to Paris, and to gen. Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Stocks rose on Saturday. Some bargains in the 3 per cents. were done at upwards of 50. The circumstance has been endeavoured to be accounted for by the proposed plan for the sale of the land tax; but a measure of that nature cannot be executed speedily; it would be impossible for the landholders to find money sufficient to finish such a purchase in a short period.

We believe the rise was occasioned by a different cause. Ministers have resolved to make one effort more to prevent the necessity of another campaign. For this purpose it has been determined that a messenger should be dispatched to Paris, with an offer to renew the negociation on some new grounds, specified in the letter of which he was to be the bearer.

Accordingly, Mr. Vick, the messenger, was dispatched on Saturday, and sailed from Dover yesterday morning at one o'clock, in the prince of Wales packet, capt. Sutton, for Calais.

Such a measure may raise the spirits of some men, but it does not operate in our minds as bringing the hour of peace one moment nearer.

It was reported in the city on Saturday, that an embargo had been laid on in the French ports. The rumour, however, was unfounded; for, by a Danish packet which arrived at Dover from Calais this morning at three o'clock with passengers, we learn, that not the smallest difficulty has occurred respecting the passage.

By this conveyance we have received the Paris journals up to Saturday last, the 23d inst. inclusive.

As none have been received for some time, it is impossible to lay the whole of their contents before our readers. The following extracts contain whatever is most interesting: The proclamation of the directory to the French nation, in particular, deserves singular attention. It in fact, announces a recommencement of hostilities between the republic and the Emperor, as at no great distance; and, what is singular, it appears from some of the journals that orders were sent to Buonaparte to be in readiness to act, at the same time that intimation was ordered to be made to Lord Malmesbury to withdraw himself.

There does not appear the smallest hope of a new rupture between France and Austria being avoided, unless the latter shall instantly comply with the terms proposed by former for concluding the negociations.

PROCLAMATION
FOR RE-COMMENCING HOSTILITIES.

—

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory to the French Nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendemaire next, Oct. 6.

The 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4] impoſed ſilence on the orators of London who were ſtationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the Engliſh ambaſſador preſſed to explain himſelf in a poſitive manner as to the firſt object of his legation, ſet off on return for England. On her ſide, Auſtria ſuffers herſelf to be directed by the Cabinet of St. James's, which labours inceſſantly to diſtract Europe and foment troubles on the Continent. The Emperor thwarts the wiſh of his ſtates and that of his court: he reſiſts the peace of which his ſubjects are in need, and confines himſelf excluſively to preparations for war. His armaments apprize us of what we ourſelves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to ſubſcribe to the articles of Leoben is abuſed; if, ſpeaking conſtantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation, which merely ſpeaks of war, becauſe it is deſirous of peace muſt put itſelf in a condition to ſupport its dignity; and the valour of its armies muſt recover its advantages. It is more eſpecially eſſential fully to convince the enemy that there is no longer in France but one and a ſole part, but one ſentiment, but one intereſt, that of a ſovereign nation, which is ſenſible of its greatneſs, and which wiſhes to preſerve its liberty—The Executive Directory is ſwayed by no other motive than theſe.——The conſtitutional law authorizes us to provide for the ſafety of the ſtate.—It is pleaſed to make you the judges of the reaſons which determine it to employ this ſacred right. Your enemies who are not able to reſiſt your courage, have endeavoured to ſubdue you by ſtratagem. They deceived you by the ſhow of negociation. If they had been ſincerely deſirous of what they appeared to ſeek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory haſtened to ſtop the progreſs of the French armies. It gave itſelf up with ſincerity to the hope of the good underſtanding which dazzled its ſight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to poſſeſs of cauſing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happineſs in peace as ſhe had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progreſs of our victories, what did our enemies wiſh? To gain time, to foment among you inteſtine diviſions, and to take the advantage of what would reſult from them, to cauſe Frenchmen to maſſacre each other, until they ſhould be enabled to fall on the remnant of the population, to divide among themſelves the ſhreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the liſt of nations. Republican good faith could not have ſuſpected this ſnare of the policy of courts; you muſt, however, have ſeen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries compoſed the auxiliary army which fought in the boſom of France for your moſt cruel enemies. They had called hither ſwarms of thoſe barbarous emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of thoſe fanatical prieſts who are ſkilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer reſounded unleſs with the voices of the deputies of Auſtria and England, calumniating your defenders, inſulting your generals, employing themſelves in paraliſing your government, and reducing it gradually to the abſolute nullity which correſponded ſo well with their royal inſtructions, and with the views of their conſtituents. At length the veil is tore off;—the partizans of the foreign Courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans;—and the people of France have French Repreſentatives. Citizens, in theſe circumſtances, what courſe ought your magiſtrates to purſue? Animated by a ſincere wiſh to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to ſay, a ſolid peace, agreeable to her intereſts, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulſe the pretenſions and elude the fraud of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indeciſive tardineſs of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Auſtria herſelf from Engliſh influence, the only real obſtacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negociate, hold themſelves in an hoſtile ſtate, their example forces you again to take up arms, and abſolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories are about to be the inevitable reſult of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war be a ſcourge that cannot be too much deteſted, but the horrors of which fall on thoſe by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts againſt thoſe who ſhed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waſte without a neceſſity; if the author of an iniquitous war be reſponſible for the death of the men who are killed, for the deſtruction of the cottages which are burnt, for the loſs of commerce which enſues, for the proviſions which are deſtroyed, for the violences, diſorders, and crime, which are committed with arms in the hand; if thoſe who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext and without reaſon, are ferocious monſters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cauſe to be laid waſte, but of the whole human race:—you who have for ſix years been forced to fight for your independence! you, on whom certain perfidious men endeavour to beſtow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propoſe and hear the words of peace! you will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and juſtice addreſs to your enemies. In returning, againſt your will, to the bloody conteſt from which you had drawn yourſelves, you may proteſt in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witneſs the juſtice of the cauſe you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms without ceaſing to be deſirous of peace. Your government perſeveres in offering it on the conditions which appeared it to be meet and compatible.—Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to reſume, will ſuffice to obtain a conſent to theſe conditions; but if they ſhould be refuſed, you will maintain the honor and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to ſecure its rights, and to preſerve its glory, that the executive power recals to their ſtandards all the ſoldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cauſe whatever.—The executive directory accordingly enjoins its commiſſioners ſtationed in the departments, to cauſe to be executed, without delay, and without reſtriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Nivoſe, of the fourth year, together with the reſolutions of 4 Ventoſe, and the ſubſequent ones, and to cauſe all the ſoldiers and requiſitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6.)—Frenchmen, it is neceſſary, that at this epoch your armies ſhould be complete, that they ſhould be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aſpect ſhould inſtantly command that glorious peace, which for ſix months paſt ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs. The executive directory reſolves, that the above proclamation ſhall be printed, ſolemnly publiſhed, and fixed up all the communes of the republic by its commiſſioners ſtationed at the central departmental adminiſtrations; and the war miniſter ſhall take all the neceſſary meaſures for its ſpeedy execution, of which he ſhall give an account every three days to the directory.

(Signed) REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, Preſident.

LEGARDE, Secretary General.

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PARIS, September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of Gen. HOCHE to the poſt of Generaliſſimo of the two armies of the Rhine is poſitive. An order to this effect has been iſſued from the War Department. —*Annales Politiques.*

If, contrary to all appearances, ſay the letters from Milan, hoſtilities with the Emperor ſhould be renewed, the Piedmonteſe troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men. Venice will furniſh 10,000, the Ciſalpine republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman, 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Maſſena, Bernadotte, &c.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that Camille Jordan, and two others, had paſſed thro Anvers. It was diſcovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the French territory.

There is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that the courier diſpatched by the Directorp on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, Sept. 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hoſtilities with the Emperor. At the very moment when the conrier ſet off, a courier arrived from Liſle with the intelligence that Lord Malmeſbury had quitted that city, and had ſet out for London. His departure, which ſo ſoon ſucceeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnier was the reſult of the firſt converſation with the new negociators. "Have you power," ſaid Treilhard to Lord Malmeſbury, "to reſtore to the French Republic all her colonies."—"No"—"Why then go home and get them!"

September 26.

Adminiſtration of General Police to the Editor of the Annales Politiques.

"Reports are ſpread that the Deputies ſentenced to tranſportation have eſcaped. This intelligence is falſe, and you are deſired to contradict it by the channel of your paper. (Signed) SOTIN,

"Miniſter of the General Police."

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inſt. to which not even the Miniſters were admitted—its object is ſaid to have been the neceſſary diſpoſitions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The Commiſſary of the Executive Power the Municipal Adminiſtration of Police, writes as follows—"General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with eſcorting to Rochfort the tranſported Members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the firſt complementary Day. He was arreſted two days afterwards by order of the Government, five leagues from hence, and ſet out the next morning under a ſtrong guard of gendarmes.—The reports concerning the troubles ſaid to have taken place at Lyons have been contradicted by a letter of the Departmental Adminiſtration of the Rhone, ſtating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in this city, and that the column expected will find no obſtacle. The Adminiſtrators add that Lyons, where public tranquility has not been troubled for one inſtant by tht news of the ſalutary events of the 18th, ſtill continues calm, and that the meaſures of public ſafety ordered in conſequence of that memorable day are rigorouſly executed."

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TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

"Paris September 7.

"*Citizen Miniſter*,

"The pretended Americans, and their defenders, have always maintained, that the veſſels belonging to the United States never make a practice of carrying with them falſe liſts of their crews. The following is a proof of the contrary. The ſhip *Mary*, bound from an American port to London, was taken and brought into Maeta by the *Faune* of l'Orient, becauſe the muſter roll produced by the Captain did not correſpond with the names and deſcription of the men who compoſed the crew. We have the honour to tranſmit you a copy of that liſt: you will obſerve, Citizen Miniſter, that it is exactly the ſame with the copy which the Captain of the *Mary* depoſited in the hands of the maritime officers of the Port from which he ſailed, and that it is in every reſpect agreeable to the diſpoſitions of the paſſport annexed to the treaty of 1778. This ſhews that the Americans are convinced of the neceſſity of ſupplying themſelves with authenticated liſts of the ſhips companies, and alſo that they fulfil their clearances to the Engliſh! This prize proves the propriety of requiring the muſter rolls to be produced, and of comparing them with the crew, which is the only means of detecting frauds.

"Health and reſpect,

(Signed)

Deſſaulx, of Nantz, Thomas, ſen. of St. Maloes the Brothers Delpaux, the Brothers Bonet of St. Maloes. of l'Orient."

Liſt of the Officers and Seamen on board the *Mary* of Boſton, bound from Portſmouth (New Hampſhire) to London.

John Choate, Captain, Charleſton, Maſſ.
William Curtis, firſt Mate, Marblehead do.
William Chardtll, ſecond Mate, ditto do.
Iſaac Waelden, Seaman, ditto
Thomas Ireland, ditto Charleſton.
James Hoyt, ditto New York.
George Johnſton, ditto Marblehead.
William Colley, ditto ditto.
John Hazard, ditto Boſton.

—

MILAN, Sept. 4.

General Buonaparte arrived at Udina on the 3d of September. The Congreſs is held at the houſe of the Marquis di Gallo: but nothing that diſcloſes its progreſs is permitted to tranſpire. All we know is, that at the firſt conference Buonaparte held this language—"I apprize you that in a few days all this negociation muſt be brought to an end. The French Government is anxious for Peace, though it be completely prepared to proſecute the war; it is well aware of the immenſe preparations made by the Emperor for the continuation of hoſtilities, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the reſtitude of his Imperial Majeſty's intention by its own; but a more protracted ſecurity on the part of the French Republic might ſubject it to the imputation of imprudence; a deciſive ſtep muſt therefore be taken."

—

PARIS, September 15.

The Prince de Condie had ſet off from Neufchatel to return to France. On the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, he croſſed the Departments of Doubs and the Upper Soane, and on the 3d he was ſeen at Lyons. He made his journey without oppoſition, accompanied only by two men on horſeback, as ſervants or Aid-de-Camps. At the time the courier ſet out, one of thoſe men had been arreſted, and they were in puriuit of the other.

September 17.

Fouville, read on change yeſterday a letter, ſtating, that an inſurgent army of the South, was 60,000 ſtrong; that they had killed 1000 Republicans, and forced Gen. Larne to capitulate.

The Theatres are ordered to be cloſed, where pieces have been repreſented which appeared to favour Royalty; and the actors arreſted.

—

HAGUE, Aug. 22.

Several perſons returned Repreſentatives, to the Convention refuſe to ſerve.

September 19.

The Convention has voted an addreſs to the French begging not be condemned haſtily for not adopting the Conſtitution.

A new Commiſſion is forming a new conſtitution.

A Treaty Offenſive and Defenſive with Spain, was this day ratified. The principles are ſimilar to thoſe of the French and Spaniſh Treaty.

September 23.

A National Feſtival is ordered, to celebrate the French events of Sept. 4. All public officers are to be required to ſwear "Eternal Hatred againſt the Stadtholderſhip, Ariſtocracy and Anarchy."

—

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Bey of Tunis, has officially declared he will not obſerve the arrangements made with the United States in October laſt. But the Dey of Algiers has interfered, and it is hoped, he will alter his mind.

Sept. 8

The laſt propoſition of our Government to France, was to retain the C. of Good Hope, Trinadad and Ceylon.

Sept. 20.

With much concern we now ſay, that Lord Malmeſbury has returned to England without accompliſhing the object of his miſſion.

With reſpect to the cauſes which led immediately to the rupture of the negociations, the only information we have been able to obtain is, that on the arrival of the new commiſſioners, Treilhard and Bonniere at Liſle, they demanded of Lord Malmeſbury a final and categorical anſwer to the terms which had ſome time before been preſented to him as the *ſine qua non* of peace. His Lordſhip's reply was, that in that ſtage of the negociation he was not authorized by his court to agree to the propoſitions of the Executive Directory. The commiſſioners immediately obſerved, that it was evident his Lordſhip was not veſted with the neceſſary powers to treat; and, therefore, that his further reſidence at Liſle would be diſpenſed with by the government of France. This obſervation was followed by a peremptory order for his Lordſhip to quit the territories of the republic in the courſe of eight and forty hours. It is added, that ſome inſulting inſinuations were at the ſame time thrown out by the commiſſioners againſt the Britiſh cabinet, upon the ſubject of the late conſpiracy in France.—Such, we are informed, was the abrupt manner in which the negociatioa was brought to a final termination.

September 25.

Mr. Vick, is ſent by government to France to make one effort more for negociation.

October 2.

Mr. Vick has returned unſucceſsful, and no other perſon has been ſent.

—

BOSTON, November 9.

Our London papers, from which the above articles were extracted, are the Star of Sept. 25 and 30. The Courier of Oct. 2, contained nothing particularly intereſting. The importance of the FRENCH WAR PROCLAMATION, claimed our firſt attention, we haſtened to give it publicity, without ſearching for further papers.

Capt. Henderſon, in the brig Eliza, arrived at Salem from Bilboa, 47 days, confirms the news of the uew revolutionary inſurrection in Paris; and adds, that the baniſhed members were ordered for Havre de Grace, there to be embarked for Madagaſcar, and landed at the mercy of the natives; and that Buonaparte had been invited to give his perſonal attendance at Paris, during the inſurrection; to which he declared he would, but it ſhould be at the head of a 100,000 men.

Col. Marſhall has certainly arrived in Holland; but we hear nothing of Mr. Gerry.

The Courier of the 2d Oct. contradicts the information, under London head of Sept. 25, reſpecting the overtures made on the part of Great Britain for a renewal of pacific negotiations.

The Three Per Cent Con. were, Sept. 25, at 49 7-8—Oct. 2. 50.

November 10.

Gen. Hoche is dead. It was ſuppoſed he was poiſoned; but no marks of poiſon were diſcoverable on his being opened. This is a report by the Martha.

The famous Louvet is dead.

The Freuch miniſter of juſtice, having lately found an American veſſel, which was brought in, furniſhed with a Roll d'Equipage, has declared it evidence that the Americans are convinced of the propriety of being furniſhed with that paper, as purſuant to treaty.

By the annulling of the proceedings of the electoral bodies, 143 of the new third of the French councils, are deprived of their ſeats.

The Spaniſh ordered, June 14, that neutral veſſels brought in, whoſe cargoes were more than one half Spaniſh, ſhould be tried by their tribunals. If leſs, by French, if taken by them, but not to be ſold, as real enemy's property.

—

The Oxtram Hill, is condemned at Carthagen.

The Chatham, Peters, from Sailee for New-York, do. at Barcelona.

The Tanner Macy, from London for R. Iſland, is ſent into Rochfort.

The Orion and Ganges, American Indiaman ſailed from England Sept. 23.

The Columbia, Lathrop, from Newyork for Hamburgh, is carried into Nantes.

Venus, Birrell, from Liverpool for New-York, is ſent into Bourdeaux.

The Maria, of Boſton, Roſs, is ſent into Bayonne.

Two Friends, Merritt, from Virginia, is taken by a French privateer.

—

Alexandria, Nov. 13.

ARRIVED

Sch'r Mary, Crozier, Guernſey.

Ship Fair Virginia——London with dry goods.

Schooner Charlotte Baltimore.

Capt. Crozier, ſpoke a ſchooner 2 days from Havre de Grace, the captain of which ſaid, that two ſhips and two brigs from the United States, bound to Hamburgh and Amſterdam, had been carried in there and condemned, though poſſeſſed of the role d'equipage.

In lat. 26, 45, long. 67, 27, ſpoke the ſhip Harmony, from Charleſton, bound to Bremen, fifteen days out—all well.

Lat. 36, 6, long. 67, 20, ſpoke the Mary from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, 55 days out, all well.

Captain C. informs that a few days ago, a ſhip belonging to Wiſcaſſet, from Dublin, bound to Charleſton, had put into Hampton roads in great diſtreſs, having loſt all her ſails, and having been taken twice by the French and retaken once by the Engliſh.

Sophia, O'Meara, from Madeira, laſt from Teneriffe, wine, &c. William Wilſon.

Captain O'Meara informs, that two days after leaving Madeira, was chaſed by a privateer, but the Sophia ſailing faſt kept conſiderably a-head. Unfortunately one of the men fell overboard—captain O'Meara immediately hove to, and launched his boat, but the man not knowing how to ſwim was loſt.—This delay gave the privateer time to come up—ſhe fired a gun and hoiſted French colours, and then took poſſeſſion of the Sophia, and ordered her for St. Cruz. After a ſtrict examination the veſſel was cleared, and the captain permitted to enter his proteſt for damages.

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☞ A ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society will be held at their Hall, at 6 o'clock this evening.

Friday, 17th Nov.

NOTICE.

THE guardians of the poor particularly requeſt all perſons indebted for poor taxes to pay the ſame to the Collectors when called on. The increaſe of the poor, owing to the late calamity, the Board truſt, will induce the perſons indebted, to attend to this requeſt.

By order of the Board,

PETER MIERCKEN, *Preſident.*

Southwark, Nov. 17. d3t.

The Canal Lottery,

Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inſt.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Check Clerk.

Nov. 11. dt20.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m nov. 15.

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-ſtreet,
250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing
Baftas
Coſſas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Iriſh Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canifters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
126 do. Eaſt India Ginger
100 caſks roll Brimſtone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 caſks Gin
A quantity of ſheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlaſſes
Sileſia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouſes
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glaſs Tumblers, and Looking Glaſſes, in in caſes, &c &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. cod3w

Teas of ſuperior quality.

80 cheſts fine Hyſon
25 cheſts young Hyſon
2 cheſts Imperial

For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets, by
C. HAIGHT.

november 11. 3awtf

All Perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, ſen. of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe to preſent them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers.

William Heyſham,
Robert Heyſham, } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6. 22w4w

THE GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 17.

CONGRESS.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives met this day purſuant to adjournment; but a quorum of the Senate not being aſſembled, they adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Langdon took his ſeat in the Senate this day. Four members are yet wanting to make a quorum of that Houſe.

—

Married laſt evening, by the Rev. Doctor Green, Mr. Kennedy Long, merchant, of the city of Baltimore, to Miſs Eliza Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Andrew Kennedy of this city.

—

The ſhip Cleopatra, capt. Smith, ſailed from Liſbon for Philadelphia about 50 days ſince; in which are paſſengers a Conſul from the court of Spain, to reſide at Baltimore; and two Commiſſioners to ſettle the claims of American merchants, for property taken at ſea by the Spaniſh cruiſers.

—

The Jacobin editors, who have juſtified the demolition of the freedom of the preſs in France, and the proſcription and baniſhment of one half of the legiſlature, give great credit to the deſtroyers of the conſtitution that they did not murder their colleagues. There is no doubt the uſurpers would gladly have cut their throats had they dared. But the arreſt of them is enough to have to juſtify at once. They may poiſon them on the paſſage—or if they reach their deſtination, a ſlow lingering and miſerable death is their inevitable fate. In any point of view the atrocity of the deed is unparalleled but by the infamy of juſtifying it. In the worſt times of Rome, from the moſt abandoned of her political gladiators, from the Gracchi, from Catiline or from Clodius, ſuch an act would have met no countenance. Anthony and Octavius, though ever ranked amongſt the moſt proffligate and unprincipled ſlaves to ambition, did not, in expelling their aſſociate Lepidus, baniſh him and his adherents to the burning ſands of Libya, or the frozen ſhores of the *ultima Thule.*

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

—

ARRIVED—NONE.

CLEARED,

Schr Tryal, Ropes,	Guadaloupe
Orion, Pryor,	Aux Cayes
Sally, Day,	Boſton

—

Boſton, Nov. 9.

Arrived ſhip Martha, Babcock, London 35 *days. The Eliza for Boſton, in a week. The Stafford of Portſmouth had arrived. Oct.* 25. *lat.* 42. *long.* 48. *ſpoke ſchr. Hannah, Fletcher, from Amſterdam for Boſton.*

Brig Betſey, Norton, St. Ubes.

Commerce, Atmore 6 days from hence for Africa, was ſpoke Sept. 23. *at.* 39, *long.* 61.

Capt. Rider of the Alice of Boſton, has arrived at Norfolk, after much ill-uſage by the Britiſh at the Mole.

Clocks and Watches,

Of every deſcription, opening for Sale, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

At his New Shop, Corner of

MARKET and FRONT STREETS.

—ALSO—

An extenſive and general aſſortment of

Tools, Files, and Materials.

—CONSISTING OF—

Clock Movements and Clock Dials, eight day and thirty hours caſt braſs, forged work and Pinions, Bells and Hands, Cat Gut, ſcrew and draw Plates, Turkey Stones, Pumice, Emery and Rotten Stone, Springs and Glaſſes, Chains Keys, Seals &c. &c. Spring and ſtanding Clocks.

Oct. 17. cotf

For Sale, by the Package,

For caſh, or good notes at ſixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muſlins plain ſtripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do.
} Aſſorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muſlin for home and the Weſt India market, Puilicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz ſhawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Alſo a few ſcotch cambricks and an aſſortment of muſlin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a conſignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be ſeen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
96,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and expoſed to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets. nov. 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the beſt clean Ruſſia HEMP

60 caſks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Juſt arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

662 hogſheads,
82 tierces
323 barrels
646 bags
} Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, firſt quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes

Liſbon WINE, in pipes

CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the lateſt importation, in boxes

Spaniſh Wool, in Bales, ſuitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-ſtreet, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

SILK.

ANY perſon having raw Silk of American or European produce, may hear of a purchaſer who will give a liberal price for the ſame. Application to be made at the ſtore of ROBERT LEWIS, jun. No. 70, Pine Street wharf, any time before the 12th of January next.

Nov. 10. *eo3t.

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontigniac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24—3aw6w

LAW BOOKS,

Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices. The following are among the lateſt publications.

Veſey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

The Partnerſhip,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Houſe are deſired to render the ſame to T. B. Freeman; and thoſe indebted to the Houſe are deſired to make payment to him—By whom buſineſs will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 7. cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting Houſe to No. 45, South Fifth-ſtreet.

Auguſt 2. w&s6t

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ficklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs Aug 29.—2aw

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for ſale by JAMES YARD.

Oct. 10. eodtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. §

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every way ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſiderd as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe 20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & caſh 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & caſh 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & caſh 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000 10,000
1 caſh prize of 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 - 10,000
20 do. 500 - 10,000
00 do. 100 - 10,000
200 do. 50 - 10,000
400 do. 25 - 10,000
1,000 do. 20 - 20,000
15,000 do. 10 - 150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL ELODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond: and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Files and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

☞ Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The Philadelphia, Aſſon, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a Stage between Philadelphia, Aſſon, Batſto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River ſlitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jerſey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horſes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paſſengers, and goods. The Stage will ſtart every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, diſtant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Eaſt Grouſing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and ſafe paſſage boats provided to convey paſſengers to Capt. William Warrington's houſe, on Tucker's Iſland, adjoininingthe Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the ſportſman who wiſhes to regale himſelf with fowling and fiſhing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almoſt every ſeaſon of the year fowl and fiſh in abundance.—The Stage on its return, ſtarts from the aforeſaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tueſday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfaſts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wedneſday, arrive at the aforeſaid Cooper's Ferry. It is preſumed that no route of an equal diſtance will be leſs expenſive, or furniſh the traveller with a greater variety of amuſement, as he will not only have a pleaſant ſail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curioſity of ſeeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one ſlitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforeſaid iron works, are ſolicited to encourage and ſupport this ſtage (by which they can be ſo well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of paſſengers and baggage are as follows: For a paſſenger from the aforeſaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way paſſengers per mile, Four Cents.—150 lb. of baggage equal to a paſſenger. Poſtage of letters, newſpapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail croſſes from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between theſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second ſtreet,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookſeller, No. 52, South Second-ſtreet,

The Pennſylvania State Trials,

CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinſon, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholſon, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Books. Alſo, Stationary, retail and by the package, well aſſorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tvern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §rmſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends and cuſtomers in town and country, that their ſtores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the preſent appearance of the prevailing diſorder have reaſon to hope, their friends may ſhortly come to the city with perfect ſafety. By ſeveral late arrivals, numbers have received freſh ſupplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobſon,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerſon,*
Alex Buſſand and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Benjamin & J. Johnſon.

Oct. 14

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extenſive ſtock, of every colour, and of the moſt approved patterns, ſuitable for every part of a houſe, with great variety of borders to ſuit.

—ALSO—

A handſome aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very beſt plain Green and plain Blue, With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

november 6. eotf

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
} Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Waſhington, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and on the waters of Freſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, for the reſidue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt day of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late, in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Oct. 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repoſitory of the works of Nature, ſo well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the underſtanding, is opened daily, as uſual. It ſtands in an airy and healthy ſituation, and free from the epidemic that at preſent afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greateſt ſafety.

As an Amuſement, the ſtudy of Nature is the moſt rational and pleaſing: as a Science, the moſt ſublime and inſtructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himſelf*
"*Hold converſe.*"

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